

Ms. Sapag Muñoz de la Peña (Chile) (*spoke in Spanish*):

It is a pleasure, Sir, to see you presiding over this meeting. I would like to convey our condolences to the Russian Federation. Chile deeply deplores the events that took place.

This complex and diverse transnational phenomenon should be addressed from a holistic, coordinated perspective through the system, including in the Council and its subsidiary bodies, as it is linked to the central themes of its agenda, such as the protection of civilians in armed conflict; women and peace and security; children and armed conflict; and the financing of terrorism.

The use of victims of trafficking in combat, sexual exploitation and forced labour has very much become a hallmark of armed conflict and humanitarian crises. The link between sexual violence and trafficking is plain to see. We have watched with horror how armed groups use sexual violence, the commercialization and the enslavement of girls and women as a tool of terrorism and a source of financing. Our repudiation of these acts must be unequivocal and compelling and must be backed up by measures to prevent them and to provide rehabilitation and reintegration to the victims.

The exponential growth of migratory flows and internal displaced people — the figures today are higher than at any other time since the Second World War — has been fuelled by humanitarian crises associated with the worsening of existing conflicts and violent actions by non-State groups. In that respect, as part of the Arria Format meeting organized by Australia and Chile in 2014, we identified the need to urgently promote political solutions to the challenges that States and the international system face in addressing migratory governance and the situation of vulnerable groups exposed to trafficking, such as internally displaced persons. This debate is a response to this call.

It is vital to create and raise awareness of this scourge to prevent it, prosecute traffickers, protect the victims of trafficking and rehabilitate and reintegrate them, as we said earlier, and finally to eradicate human- trafficking in conflict situations.

The Council has the ethical and political responsibility to firmly support the efforts of the international community to that end, including compliance with the relevant conventions and protocols, as well as with resolutions 2195 (2014) and 2253 (2015), which address the relationship between organized crime, including human trafficking, and terrorism. We are in favour of better coordination and cooperation between national judicial systems and the United Nations system in order to dismantle criminal networks and bring to justice those who profit from trafficking.

With respect to specific measures to meet the aforementioned goals, together with supporting those measures contained in resolution 2331 (2016), which we co-sponsored

today, we propose the following.

First, we must promote exchanges between specialized agencies, peacekeeping operations and United Nations peacebuilding stakeholders so as to address the fragmentation that exists in this sphere.

Secondly, we must address human trafficking linked to the exploitation of mineral resources and promote effective measures relative to the supply chain, such as the commercial due-diligence guidelines on minerals from conflict zones, where many women, boys and girls are forcibly employed.

Thirdly, we must incorporate the issue of the trafficking of women and girls in conflict in the agenda of the Informal Expert Group on Women and Peace and Security, known as the 2242 Group, created by Spain, since this is considered to be a challenge in the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000).

Fourthly, we must ask the groups of experts of the sanctions Committees to include human trafficking in their reports to those Committees in order to assist with the work of the Council in the event of the adoption of the targeted sanctions included in resolution 2331 (2016).

Finally, and fifthly, I ask the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict to tackle this scourge in their reports to their respective subsidiary bodies, given, inter alia, that these components can constitute an early-warning sign that can help to detect and prevent future crimes against humanity.